# WON IN THE CLOSING INNING

The Indianapolis Team Scores a Victory When Defeat Seemed Almost Certain.

Boston Shut Out by Philadelphia-Pittsburg and Detroit Play Two Games and Divide Honors-Results of Association Games.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- Chicago was ahead of Indianapolis to-day until the ninth inning, when four disastrous errors by Gumbert, Anson, Pfeffer and Van Haltren, and bits by Schoeneck, Buckley and Denny yielded two runs and won the game for the visitors. The field work on both sides was wretched. Attendance, 1,000.

Score: INDIANAPOLIS. CHICAGO. 1 Seery, 1 ... 0 1 Glasso'k, s. O 0 M'G'chy, r. 0 2 Schoen'k 1 0 Wills'n, s. 0 1 Buckley, c 1 0 Burdick, p. 3 Totals.. 6 9 25 16 7 Totals.. 7 11 27 11 6

Seery out for running out of line; winning run made with two out. Score by innings:

Earned Runs—Chicago, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
Two-base Hits—Van Haltren, Denny, McGeachy.
Three-base Hits—Pfeffer, Gumbert.

Home Run—Anson.
Stolen Bases—Pfeffer, Burns.
Double Play—Duffy and Anson.
First Base on Balls—Williamson, Burns (2.)
Hit by Pitched Ball—Burdeck. First Base on Errors—Chicago, 1; Indianapolis, 3.
Struck Out—Hines, McGeachy, Williamson.
Passed Ball—Buckley, 1.
Time—1:50. Umpire-Lynch.

A GAME FOR EACH. PITTSBURG, Sept. 25-Morris turned the tables on the champions in the second game this afternoon. He was hit rather hard, barder than was Getzein, but they were not bunched. Smith's error was responsible for two of the runs scored by Detroit, while Rowe, Nicholson and Ganzel made the home club a present of five. Rowe's work was wretched. A magnificent one-handed catch by Twitchell, of Miller's line hit, "Deacon" White's batting, and Carroll's general play were the features of the game.

Attendance, 5,000. Score: B B PO A O Bro'th'rs,11 0 8 0 2 2 0 White, 3.. 0 0 Rowe, s .... 0 Col'm'n, 1. 0 0 10 1 0 Twitch 11 1 0 0 1 Ganzel, c. 1 0 1: Hanlon, m. 0 4 1 Sutcliffe, r 0 0 0 Nich'ls'n, 20 Morris, p.. 0 1 1 2 0 Getzein, p. 1

Totals..... 6 6 27 12 3 Totals..... 3 8 27 15 6 Score by innings: Pittsburg......0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 2-6 Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0-3

Earned run-Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits-Kuehne, White (2). Stolen bases-Miller, Coleman, Kuehne, Nicholson. Double plays-Smith, Kuehne First base on balls — Coleman (2), Maul, Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—White. Struck out—Coleman (2), Morris, Nicholson (2). Passed balls—Ganzel 2 Time 145 United Passed balls -Ganzel 2. Time-1:45. Umpire-Powers. The first game resulted:

Earned runs-Detroit, 2. Two-base hit-Maul. Three base hit-Sutcliffe. Stole bases-White, Hanlon, Suteliffe. First base on balls-White (2). Hit pitched ball-Brouthers. Struck out-By Staley, by Gruber, 6. Passed balls-Miller 3. Time, 1:50. Umpire-Powers.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; BOSTON, 0. Boston, Sept. 25 .- The Quakers snowed the home team under to-day by excelling in batting. base running and fielding. Sanders and Fogarty played magnificently. Score:

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. 0 Fogarty, r. 2 1 Wood, L... 2 O Andr'ws m 1 1 Farrar, 1 ... O Cleme'te, c 1 O Sanders, p. 1 O Mulvey, 3, 1 3 Irwin. ... 0 1 1 8 0 Bastian, 2.1 1 1 5 Totals .... 6 9 24 16 5 Totals ... 10 9 27 18 1 Score by innings:

Boston......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Philadelphia......3 0 0 0 1 3 3 0 \*-10 Earned runs-Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits-Wood, Sanders, Sommers, Nash. Stolen basesohnston, Fogarty (2), Andrews, Farrar, Mulvey, Bastian. Double-plays-Fogarty and Clements (2). First base on balls-Fogarty, Farrar, Bastian (2). First base on error-Boston, 1. Struck out-Brown, Morrill, Sanders, Farrar (2), Bastian, Irwin (3). Passed ball-Clements, 1. Time-1:50. Umpire-

### American Association ST. LOUIS, 2; ATHLETICS, 1.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 25 .- The Athletics came out cocked and primed to win to-day's game. They had Fennelly, late of Cincinnati, at short field, and Purcell, late of Baltimore, at right. They also had in their crack battery, Seward and Robinson. Still, the Browns were too much for them, winning bands down. Score:

ATHLETICS. Latham, 3.0 0 1 0 0 Weich, m., 0 1 3 0 Stovey, 1... 0 0 2 Robins'n.21 0 3 Comisk'y 11 211 0 0 Larkin, 1.. 1 113 0 M'Cart'y,r. 0 0 2 0 0 Purcell, r., 0 Indson.m 0 0 1 0 0 Bauer, 2.. 0 White, s .. 0 0 2 3 1 Fennelly, s0 0 ligan c. 0 0 5 0 0 Rob'son, c. 0 Chamb'n, p 0 0 0 5 0 Seward, p. 0 0 0 5 1 Totals.. 2 3 27 15 1 Totals... 1 5 27 16 3 Score by innings:

St. Louis...... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 Athletics...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 Earned runs—St.Louis, 1; Athletics, 1. Two-base hits—Comiskey, Larkin, Robinson. Stolen bases— Chamberlain, Welch (2), Bauer. Double plays— White and Comiskey: Purcell and Lyons. First base on balls—Robinson, McCarthy, Chamberlain, Bauer. Hit by pitched ball—Robinson, Welch, Struck out— Milligan, Stovey, Lyons, Purcell and Fennelly. BROOKLYN, 7; KANSAS CITY, 4.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25. - Hard batting in the first and seventh innings won the game for Brooklyn to-day. Fontz and Corkhill led the hitting for the visitors. Burns, Kansas City's new fisider from the Omaha Western Association team, played his first game with the club to-day. The heavy hitting of both teams was the only feature. Score:

KANSAS CITY. BROOKLYN. M'T'm'y,m0 3 1 0 0 Pinckn'y,31 2 1 2 Cline, r... 0 0 3 2 0 Burns s... 1 1 2 6 2 Burns, 1. 2 1 0 0 0 Foutz, r... 3 2 0 0 0 Barkley, 21 0 3 0 O'Brien, 1. 0 1 1 0 Phillips, 1. 0 2 12 0 0 Orr, 1 .... 0 1 12 1 H'nki's'n, s 0 0 1 5 1 Bushong, c 0 0 3 Brennan, c 0 1 2 3 0 Mays, p... 1 1 0 7 0 Sullivan, p 0 1 1 4 1 Burdock, 20 0 2 6 1

Totals. 4 10 24 19 2 Totals .. 7 11 27 25 7

Kansas City........... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1-4 Brooklyn.......... 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 \*-7 Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Brennan, Pinckney, Foutz. Three-base hits—Phillips, Corkhill. Double plays—Hankinson and Phillips: Hankinson, Barkley and Phillips. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 1; off Mays, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Brennan, Orr, Burdock. First base on errors-Kansas City, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out -By Sullivan, 2; by Mays, 3.

CLEVELAND, 2; CINCINNATI, 1. CINCINNATI, Sept. 25 .- The Clevelands scored

the winning run in to-day's game in the fifth inning, on Hogan's base on balls, two put-onts and a wild pitch. Twice in the game the Cincinnatis had a man at third, but were unable to get in the run necessary for a tie. McPhee's second-base playing was the feature of the game. Attendance, 2,100. Score: CINCINNATI. CLEVELAND. Nicol, r. 0 0 1 1 0 Stricker, 21 2 1 1 0

McPhee, 2. 0 0 2 8 0 M'Kean, s. 0 1 2 3 0 Reilly, 1. 1 114 1 0 Fastz, 1... 0 012 0 0 D'C'nn'r,m 0 0 1 0 0 Gilks, m... 0 0 2 0 0 Carp'ter, 30 1 0 Hogan, 1.. 1 0 0 M'Cl'l'n, r. 0 0 Keppel, s.. 0 0 0 3 0 M'ClTn, r. 0 0 1 0 Tebeau, L. 0 1 0 0 0 Alberts, 3.0 1 0 3 0 McGuire, c 0 0 8 0 Mullane, p 0 0 0 3 0 O'Brien, p. 0 0 0 8 Totals.. 1 4 24 17 0 Totals.. 2 4 27 15 2 Score by innings: 

Earned runs—Cincinnati, I; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hit—Tebeau. Stolen bases—Carpenter (3), McKean. Home run—Reilly. Double plays—Reilly and Carpenter; Nicol and Reilly; Kappel, McPhee and Reilly. First base on balls—Hogan. O'Connor. Hit by pitched

ball-Hogan. Struck out-Nicol, Rielly, O'Connor, Kappel, Tebeau, Muilane, Faatz, Hogan, McClellan.

BALTIMORE, 9; LOUISVILLE, 6. Louisville, Sept. 25 .- The smallest attendance of the season saw pearly the poorest game at the Ball Park, this afternoon. Ramsey pitched a fair game, and the record of errors tells the story of Louisville's defeat. Ramsey's awkwardness and indolence must be credited with the worst of these. Weaver's all-round playing was their only redeeming feature.

LOUISVILLE. . BALTIMORE. O Tucker, 1. 1 Weaver, m 2 O Farrell, s. 1 2 Shindle, 3. 1 Browni'g, 10 0|S'mm'rs, r. 1 5 Goldsby, l. 1 1 Gr'n'w'd 2. 0 Kerins, c., 1 Raym'd, 3. 0 0 Cantz. c ... 0 0 0 6 3 Cun'h'm, p 1 Totals.. 6 9 24 17 13 Totals.... 9 8 24 19 1 Score by innings:

base hits—Cantz, Cunningham. Stolen bases—Weaver, Browning, Raymond, Sommer. Goldsby. Greenwood. Double play—Tucker to Farrell. First base on balls—Griffin, Greenwood (2,) Collins, Ramsey. First base on errors—Baltimore, 5: Louisville, 2. Struck out—Farrell (2), Tucker, Griffin, Cantz, Kerins, Esterbrook, Wolf

Racing at Columbus. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25 .- The week of races at the Centernial Park opened to-day with 117 entries and purses aggregating \$10,000. The first was the 2:30 class for \$700, divided: Time-2:3512, 2:3612, 2:36.

The 2:35 trot for \$700 resulted: Wayne Wilson ..... 1 1 Hamil ...... 4 6 3 Young Stockbridge .. 2 2 Ivory Girl ........ 5 5 6 Little Duchess ..... 3 4 5 Stickles Kirkwood ... dis Milford ..... 6 4 3 Time-2:321g, 2:331g, 2:33.

The Pioneer stake for yearling trotters re-Stockwell ...... 1 | Chitham ...... 3 3 Nix-----2 2 Time-1:343, 1:35.

Racing at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25 .- First Race-Seven furlongs; selling, with usual allowances. Doubt won; Cupid second, Rio d'Or third. Time,

Second Race-Five furlongs; purse. Princess Bowling won; Laura Stone second, Julien third. Third Race-One mile dash; purse. Poteen won; Governor second, Derochmont third. Time, 1:434.

Fourth Race-Purse; six furlongs. The race resulted in a dead heat between Robin and Erebus: Kermesse third. In rupping off the dead heat Erebus won. First time, 1:15; sec-Fifth Race-The handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards; nine furlongs. Famine won; Wyndom second, Galates third.

Lowering the Pacing Record. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25 .- You Bet, the pacer. made a quarter of a mile in twenty-nine seconds this afternoon at the Kansas City fair grounds. This breaks the record held by Johnston of twenty-nine and one-fourth seconds. The race was for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, and over \$200 was cleared.

THE TROUBLE ON THE BORDER.

The Turbulence at Rio Grande City-United States Troops Ordered to the Scene.

New York, Sept. 25 .- The Austin, Tex., correspondent of the Herald telegraphed his paper as follows last night: All yesterday and to-day the most alarming telegrams continued to pour in on Governor Ross, informing him that there is war, bloody and fierce, now raging on the Texas frontier, and Rio Grande City has been for the past twenty-four hours in possession of an armed Mexican mob. All the telegrams thus far received have come either from John P. Kelsey, county judge of Stark county, or the sheriff, and each succeeding one is more startling and sensational than the other. They all demand troops immediately, and convey the impression in plain words that rampant anarchy runs riot on the border and that the lives of American citizens in that section are in imminent peril. This extraordinary and sensational state of affairs had its origin in the fatal encounter which took place in Rio Grande City last Saturday between Catrino E. Garcia, editor of El Commercio Mexicano, and United States revenue officer Victor Sebree. In the fight Sebree shot and killed Garcia, who was very popular all along the Rio Grande, and as a result the Mexicaus rose in revolt and endeavored to lynch Sebree. The Texas officials, however, saved him for the time being from the fury of the mob and wired Governor Ross as follows. "Great riot is raging here. Armed men are parading the streets. Send State Rangers or

call on United States troops at Ft. Ringgold." This dispatch was followed by another from

"Send all the available troops you can, and at once. Armed Mexicans are in control of the city and county. Last night and to-day similar messages of consternation keep coming, the last one reading as

"A fight has just taken place between two Mexicans and one American; one Mexican was killed. The Mexicans now demand the American to be delivered to them. The riot was prevented by placing the American under ar-

Another telegram reads: "Over 150 armed Mexicans are attempting to lynch Sebrec. Send Rangers at once. The riot still continues.

Rio Grande City is eighty miles from the nearest railroad station, and it is extremely difficult to reach it. Governor Ross has, notwithstanding, ordered the entire Ranger force o Texas to proceed with all possible baste to the scene of the battle, as a massacre of Texas citizens is feared. The Mexicans number ten to one of the white citizens in that section, and there is no telling to what excesses they will resort, especially as they have no difficulty in escaping to Mexico if it suits them. Governor Ross has also telegraphed all the sheriffs of all counties on the border by forced marches to the troubled district and take armed posses with them. He has likewise telegraphed the San Antonio Rifles, the Belknap Rifles and the famous Houston Light Guard to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It is believed there will be a general massacre of Texas citizens before midnight unless the United States troops from Fort Ringgold come to their rescue. The event is likely to lead to international complications, and should a massacre occur swift and wholesale retribution is certain to follow. To-night Governor Ross says the situation is extremely grave, and the absence of advices for several hours gives rise to the worst

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Acting Secretary Thompson this morning received the following telegram from the collector of customs at

Brownsville, Tex., dated the 24th inst.: "The situation at Rio Grande City is precarious but quiet to-day, pending conference of a committee from the mob with the sheriff, and the result of the wounds. If no agreement is reached, United States troops will probably be needed to-night. It is desired to have them ready to protect the town, at the request of the sheriff of Starn county. State troops will reach there Wednesday. Inspector Sebree and Deputy Marshal Gillard are still in Fort Ring-

Secretary Thompson this afternoon trans-

mitted copies of telegrams received from the collector on the subject to the acting Secretary of War, with the request that he take such ac-tion as may be deemed necessary for protection of life and property at Rio Grande City. General MacFeely, acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to General Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, to send troops to Rio Grande City for protection of life and property, and also take such steps as may be deemed advisable to preserve peace and order in that vicinity. General MacFeely said this action was based on information received from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, and w taken more as a precaution than with an idea that the troops would be forced into action. He said he thought the difficulties were about over. and that they would eventually be adjusted without the intervention of the military. There are, he said, plenty of troops near at hand, and the number to be sent to Rio Grande City was

left to the discretion of the department commander. The Secretary of State to-day received a telegram from the consul-general at Matamoros, confirming the newspaper reports of the trouble at Rio Grande City, but giving no additional par-

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Discusses Politics and Passes a Large Number of Pension Bills. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. - Mr. George gave notice that he would, to-morrow, address the Senate on Mr. Hoar's bill to establish inquests by national authority.

Several conference reports were presented and agreed to.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the President for such information as he has received since the 7th inst. as to the action of the Chinese government on the recent treaty.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that the resolution had better be considered in executive session, for reasons that he would state in executive session. The resolution was thereupon laid on the table temporarily, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to executive business with closed doors. The doors were reopened at 1 o'clock, and legislative business was proceeded

Mr. Chandler, who was to have addressed the Senate to-day on his resolution for an inquiry into the Louisiana election, said he had decided

not to do so until Thursday next. Mr. Sherman's resolution of inquiry into the state of relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada was taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to discuss it. He said that it was an obvious fact that a distinctive policy of Republican Senators was that no others but a Republican administration should have the settlement of the questions now opened be-tween the people of the United States and those of Canada. The Senate was to have a glauce at the substitute for the Mills bill, and would then probably adjourn. Proceeding to discuss the President's retaliation message, Mr. Morgan asserted that the safest, cheapest and best form of retaliation was, collect duties on goods going into and coming from Canada. The most direct effect that would follow would be the transfer of a large part of the trade which Canada now conducted with Great Britain and other foreign countries to American merchants and manufacturers. Canada could not afford to pay its own tariff duties and American tariff duties in addition on its imported and exported merchandise; nor could Canada afford to import, during the summer, all its necessary supplies for summer and winter. The President, be said, could not have safely confined himself, as had been demanded by the Gloucester fishermen, to the prohibition of the introduction of fish. It would have been equally his duty to spread his proclamation so as to exiron-ore, and such other products as came in competition with American products.

Mr Morgan yielded the floor ten porarily, so as to permit Mr. Allison to report back from the committee on appropriations the House joint resolution to continue the provisions of existing law providing for the expenditures of the government up to and including the 10th of October. The joint resolution was passed. It is the fifth of its kind passed this session.

Mr. Morgan then resumed the floor and proceeded with his argument in favor of the policy suggested by the President. He declared the suggestion to be a masterly stroke of policy. It would have more to do, he said, with the coming of Canada within the political affiliations of the United States than any other argument which any human being could name, because it brought before the eyes of the Canadian people the great practical question that their material interests were so bound up with those of the American people that a common government was neceseary for all alike. Criticising the position of Mr. Sherman on the question, Mr. Morgan said that the Senator from Ohio would not introduce a bill to assist the President of the United States, and would not vote for a bill now before his committee to help the President to cure existing evils. When that Senator was asked to consider that measure in committee and to bring it into the Senate and vote for it so as to give justice to American shippers through Capadian capals, he opened his all-embracing arms and proposed to take in Canada clear up to the porth pole. That was the Sepator's answer to the President's retaliation message. Mr. Morgan paid a high compliment to the President for his clear sight and courage. There was, he said, no trimming, no double-dealing, no hiding away of his opinions on the part of the President. The President had put the subject before the people and Congress of the United States in such a simple, plain and manly form that no man could misunderstand it. The President has asked Congrees to give him power, not merely to retaliate on Canadians for the wrongs she has done to citizens of the United States, and to convince her that she must do so no longer, but also to put the revenues of the country, in respect to Canada, on the same footing that they were in respect of Mexico and any other foreign states, and at the same time to relieve him from an embarrassment which he could not escape so long as the law remained in its present imperfect and tangled form. That was what the President asked. Would the Senate grant it? It would not. It had no intention to grant it. There had been no action taken on it. In a few days more the tariff bill would be reported to the Senate, and that measure would wedge out

everything else. Mr. Dolph replied to what he designated "the extraordinary speech of the Senator from Alabama." He spoke of the inconsistency of Democratic Senators, who, from being on the British side when the treaty was pending, were now the most radical advocates of retaliation. He regarded the President's retaliation measure as a most extraordinary document. After the reection by the Senate of the fisheries treaty, which was "a shameful surrender of American rights," the President had been left free to exccute the retaliation act of March 3, 1887, but he chose to bluster rather than to act, and undertook to instruct the Senate on the question. The President demanded power to do what? To prevent the transportation in bond of goods from Canada-a power the exercise of which would hurt American transportation companies alone, would tend to destroy American nterest, and would hardly harm Canada at all. It would simply divert the transportation of goods for or from Canada across American territory by American transportation lines; it would give an opportunity for the building of Canadian transportation lines, and would, in the end, as claimed by the leading men of Canada, be a benefit to the Canadian provinces. The exercise of the power in the President's hands under the act of March 3, 1887, would have injured Canada. Was that the reason why the President had not executed it! The power asked for would injure American interests. Was that why the President had desired

it! It would seem to be the President's desire to retaliate upon the people of the United States rather than on the people of Capada. At the close of Mr. Dolphs remarks the resoiusion was referred to the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Sherman stating that it would be

considered to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Paddock, the House bill for the relief of settlers on the old Camp Sheridan military reservation in Nebraska was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate proceeded to pass private pension

bills which were on the calendar to which there was no objection. Among the bills passed was a Senate bill granting a pension of \$3,500 a year to the widow of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Mr. Berry said he was opposed to the bill, but would not make any argument against it. contenting himself with voting "nay" on its passage, which he did. All the pension bills on the calendar, one hun-

dred and fourteen in number, were passed, the legislative operation occupying forty-five min-

The following bills were also taken from the calendar and passed: House bill to authorize the Leavenworth & Rio Grande Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory; House bill giving the same authority to the St. Louis & San Francisco company: Senate bill creating three additional land offices in Colorado; Senate bill to amend Section 4474, Revised Statutes, as to permits for the use of petroleum on steamboats not carrying passengers; Senate bill to amend Sections 4488-89, Revised Statutes, as to life-saving appliances on steamers; Senate bill to refund \$624 income tax illegally collected from A. W. Baldwin as United States district judge for Nevada: Senate bill to create the Lincoln land distriet in New Mexico; House bill granting to the Citrous Water Company the right of way across the Papago Indian reservation in Maricopa

There was some discussion upon the House bill to pay \$32,679 to the heirs of John Newman. of Warren county, Mississippi, being the proceeds of captured cotton. . In the course of it Mr. Platt deprecated the habit of getting up such bills at the close of the day, when but few Senators were present and when they were

The remark was resented by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, as an implication of the motives of Senators who were as honest, he said, as the Senator from Connecticut in the discharge of their duties. The bill in question had received. he said, the unanimous approval of the commit-

Mr. Platt disavowed any idea of reflecting the course of any Senator, and when Mr. Jones was further explaining his position he was told by the presiding officer [Mr. Ingalls] that in view of Mr. Platt's disavowal the colloquy should go no further. There was no final action on the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. -Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, President to negotiate with the government of in case of his re-election to have those flags, Mexico for the creation of an international comcalled up the joint resolution requesting the

mission to determine all questions touching the boundary line between the United States and Mexico where it follows the bed of the Rio Grande and Rio Colerado. Adopted.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, called up the bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that after March 4, 1889, the minimum age for admission of a cadet to the academy shall be sixteen years and the maximum twenty-one years. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Herbert called up and the House passed a bill allowing seamen in the United States navy to deposit their savings with the paymaster on whose books their accounts are borne. The House then adjourned.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Free-Trade Manufacturer.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journay At the Mills meeting Friday night the Democrate put forward a Mr. Porter to preside, who was introduced as a representative of the manufacturing interests of the city. This is very remarkable in view of the fact that the exponents of the free-trade tariff-reform party have howled themselves hoarse (and this is literally true of Mr. Mills) trying to persuade the people that the manufacturer is the sole beneficiary of the tariff and that its result has been to build up a gigantic manufacturing aristocracy in our country to the oppression and degradation of their employes. And to illustrate this argument they always cite what they style the iron kings and coal barons of Pennsylvania, particularly Carnegie, overlooking the fact that right here in our own city are hundreds, and over the whole country thousands of manufacturers, who by the sharp, keen competition which they have to meet, are able barey to make a fair profit and keep the wheels of their factories turning. In every trade, profession and industry in the country there may be selected one in a thousand whose success is phenomenal, but not at all representative of the class. For instance, in the farming industry there is one man in a thousand who is able to outstrip his neignbors and add farm after farm to his possessions. It would be just as logical to argue from this fact that the farming industry is unduly proteced as to argue that because among all the thousands of manufacturers all over our country there is here and there one who is able to become wealthy, therefore this branch of industry is unduly protected. I wish to notice more particularly some of the utterances of this manufacturing free-trader in his address, which was so enthusiastically received that for a time the audience was undecided whether the meeting was called to show him off as a curiosity or to hear the distinguished ex-rebel who, during the reconstruction period subsequent to the war, refused to take greenbacks in his business, but is now backed by the Democratic party, making the attempt to dominate legislation which is to control the interests of the millions of laboring men and the thousands of millions of capital in the North. Mr. Porter stated that he had been formerly a Republican, but still adhered to the principles he had always held. He had not left the Republican party, the Republican party had left him. Now I think from his utterances it is not unfair to call him an out-sud-out free-trader; and while the Republican party has had a good many bard things said of it, the charge of having been a free-trade party is the latest and the hardest. I am rather inclined to think that this man is an arrant demagogue, posing as an ex-Republican. The furniture industry, which he represents, he says has never seen the time that it needed protection. I do not know the condition of his emplayes, but suppose it to be such as the average of other employes in similar establishments, many of them struggling, by the assistance of building associations, to pay for the homes which shelter them and their families, and looking forward eagerly to the time when they shall be able to those homes their own. Who ever heard of building associations under a free-trade policy, and the acquisiby the laboring-men homes which is thereby made possible! I suggest to Mr. Porter that as they receive the benefit from the tariff unwillingly, of course, for all freetraders believe that tariff is legalized robberyand I would not accuse him of being the willing beneficiary of a robbery-but as they receive those benefits unavoidably and don't need them. I suggest, and if I were one of their employes I should insist, that they distribute that surplus at once to those who do need it by advancing wages all around. Mr. Porter convicts himself of gross inconsistency or of downright dishonesty if, after making the claim that the tariff confers upon him as a furniture manufacturer penefits that he don't need, he does not at once distribute them among his employes in the way of higher wages, which is the intent of the sys-And further, the spirit and purpose of the

protective tariff is to benefit all who are dependent upon the industry that is protected. and if in its workings beretofore the manufacturer has been enabled to enrich himself at the expense of his employe, the remedy is not in the destruction of the system. but in such restrictions in its execution as shall guarantee to all a just and equitable distribution of its J. W. PICKETT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25. General Hovey and the Hebrews. fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As an American and Israelite, I deplore the adding of religious to political prejudice. The

attempt made by the Sentinel to prejudice the minds of Republican Israelites against General Hovey will not succeed. Since when has the Sentinel become the especial champion of the Jews? A cause must indeed be hopeless when those who champion it

resort to poisoning "the mind with religious prejudices that have in past ages resulted so disastrously to our people. The charge made against General Hovey is that when engaged in fighting the enemies of this country in the late war be wrote to his superior officer "that he was annoyed by a lot of 'sharpers,' Yankees and Jews, who were using every means to obtain cotton, and would even act as spies against our forces." What prompted him to inveigh against those

or selfish motive, but simply promoted by the love he bore his country which was then in danger of dismemberment. It comes with ill grace from the Sentinel and some of the "self-respecting Hebrews" to look up a musty document to find even a word spoken by General Hovey under excusable condi tion, while calling every reference to the record of the rebels, or even the Democrate, shaking

unscrupulous men? It was not from personal

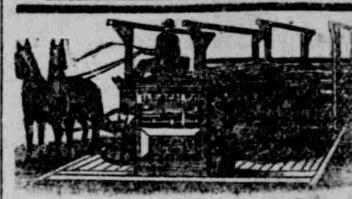
the "bloody shirt." O yes, you must forget and forgive men like Lamar, and place them in the highest position in the Nation. Men whose hands are still red with the blood of Union soldiers must not have their records alluded to; but when a brave Union soldier, actuated by zeal for his country. drops a line which might be construed as an insult, although not so intended, the strongest passion must be appealed to so as to encompass

I thank God that our people are reading and reflecting people, and cannot be made to take the chestnuts out of the fire for the Democratic party. There are vital issues at stake in State and Nation, and we will not be diverted from them. By voting for Matson we indorse the outrageous gerrymander, the Green Smith usurpation, the tally-sheet forgeries and the mismanagement of our charitable institutions. As Israelites we can safely trust the Repub lican party; a party which has converted millions of slaves into freemen and made them equal before the law. General Hovey is in accord with the principles that wrought out these glorious results. He risked his life in defense of them, and is withal as liberal minded a man as there is in the State. An incident which happened recently well illustrates his standing among our co-religionists at his home: An Israelite named Friedman, a Democrat, but lately named a new-born son after General Hovey, who presented the child with a silver cup on his return from Washington. If his Hebrew neigh-Noblesville, Sept. 21. N. D. Levinson.

The Sectionalism of the Mills Bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals We cannot be surprised at the contents of the Mills bill when we reflect that it is a Southern measure put forth by Southern partisans. The same spirit of opposition to Northern industries and progress that found expression in the slaveholders' rebellion of 1861 again crops cut in the biased expressions of this bill. Wool, one of the staple products of Northern farms, the manufacture of which is almost entirely a Northern industry, is placed upon the free list, putting all engaged in its raising upon a level with the ill-paid, ill-fed, almost homeless hordes of foreign lands, while sugar, an exclusively Southern product, is backed with a tariff of 100 per cent. in the interest of a monopoly of producers in a single State. The election of Mr. Cleve-land by the solid South strikes one as being but the initial step in a series of advances to be made with an eye single to the idea of domination peculiar to that section. His declaration against a second term carries but little weight in the light of present developments.





We are making all sixes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dermant, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Haute. Ind., (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)

Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales.

Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the Wecarry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 's inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

around again, not necessarily upon the battlefield, but in the interests of Democracy, England, free trade and the Southern aristocracy. It is not difficult to understand the intuitions of the man raised upon Southern soil; but how men of the North, with the freedom of their native hills and valleys impregnating the air, can agree and strike hands with the opponents of American industry is a problem. Surely the sober second thought will come, and that quickly. The old flag, born at Yorktown, baptized at Gettysburg and forever enthroned at Appomattox, will keep them in the path of devotion to a common country. Men of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, consecrate yourselves anew to the principles of the Union; down with English free-trade Democracy, sectionalism and a solid Souths keep the flag of the Union at the masthead, and work gallantly for Harrison and Morton, Hovey and Chase, honor and home.

E. N. RICHARDS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.

The Voice of Experience. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Having once been a citizen of Great Britain and being now a citizen of the United States, and having worked in woolen-mills in both countries as an employe, I desire to give my experience in both countries as to wages paid for the same class of work, for the benefit of the laboring men who have not had the experience in both countries. I worked for S. & F. Evans, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Great Britain, for five years, from 1861 to 1866. They employed 100 hands, and below I give you the wages paid in that mill at that time, and in same table I give you prices for same class of work as

I found it in the United States. Wales. United States. Per Week. Boss carder ......\$4.50 \$18.00 Boss spinner ..... 4.25 15.00 Boss weaver..... 5.00 18.00Boss wool-sorter ....... 4.75
Boss mule spinner ....... 3.50 15.00 7.50 7.50 5.00 Card-cleaners..... 2.50 

 Weavers
 2.25

 Warpers
 1.00

 Mule splicer
 75

 3.50 Engineer..... 4.00 12.00

The prices paid by S. & F. Evans were the same as were paid in other mills in that part of Wales at the same time. Having experienced the grinding poverty of British wages, and the comparative wealth of American wages, I wish to do all in my power to prevent the United States government from taking the first step towards free trade, for I know that every step in that direction must bring the wage-earners of this country that much nearer to the wage level of the workingmen of Great Britain.

GEORGE BEBB. Boss Carder for Geo. Merritt & Co... No. 411 West Washington street, Indianapolis. Residence No. 248 North California street.

Chairman Jewett and the Traveling Men. To the Editor of the Indiapapolis Journac

As the chairman of the Indianapolis Republican traveling men, I think it is no more than right to protect the traveling men of Chicago and give the facts of the case. The man that racket traveling man. He lives at Lebanon, Ind., and is a gentleman-more so than a certain man that was on borseback and hit a traveling man in the face with a whip. This man was what you might call a blank cur. He was a bright-eved marshall and he will be spotted by all traveling men bereafter. I will say for Chairman Jewett that he is a centemptible liar when be says that a policeman lost his badge by the same crowd. I was with them until the train pulled out of the depot, and there is not a word of truth in this manufactured stuff. If Mr. Jewett desires to jump on our class of people, I will say to him that it will be one of the hottest times he has ever had. Let him tell the truth and that is all FRED SCHMIDT.

A Specimen Mills Statement.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Mills, in his speech before Congress, April 17, made some rather strange remarks, viewed in the light of Mr. Cleveland's assertion that the duty on any article is always added to the cost of the article and in that way paid by the consumer. Mr. Mills said: "Take another pair of five-pound blankets; the total cost is \$2.70; the labor cost is 70 cents; tariff, \$1.98." Supposing that the tariff is added to the labor cost, making \$2.68, then there would be but 2 cants left for the cost of the material. Two cents for five pounds of wool is rather cheap. But, perhaps, this is the price our Democratic friends expect to see paid when wool is put on the free list. But I fail to see how our wool-growing industry can be expected to thrive while wool is selling at 4-10 of a cent INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.

A Portrait of Morton. New York Graphic.

An excellent collection of paintings was exhibited at the art gallery of the Union League Club on Wednesday night, upon the occasion of the reception of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, and as the speaking did not begin until nearly 10 o'clock, the members and guests spent the time examining the pictures. The one that attracted the greatest attention was a striking portrait of Levi P. Morton by Bonnat, the French artist. It belongs to Mr. Morton, and like all the other pictures hung that evening, was loaned to the Union League Club for the occasion. Bonnat's picture of the Republican candidate for Vicepresident is a full length portrait. It was painted while Mr. Morton was American minister to France, and is a striking likeness, giving a fullface view of Mr. Morton, who is dressed in a closely-buttoned black frock coat, with drab tronsers and greenish necktie, and who, leaning one hand on a tightly-rolled silk umbrella with the other resting on his side, looks out of the canvasat the spectator in a contemplative mood. The eyes follow one all about the room and the flesh tints of the face and hands are wonderfully realistic. The picture was pronounced one of the best portraits in this city. Mr. Morton, who was present at the reception, and who by the way was one of the few gentlemen not attired in the conventional full dress suit, did not appear so robust as when the picture was painted. His sallow, clean shaven face shows signs of advancing years, and the gray bairs are beginning to appear in the wig he wears.

Graceful and Truthful.

Buffalo Express. "Mr. Roger Quack Mills" is the graceful and truthful way in which the Indianapolis Journal puts it.

Ir you suffer from looseness of the bowels. Angustura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, HE LOVES THE SOLDIER.

Cleveland's Watchful Care\_Old Heroes Bounced to Make Room for Confederates. Washington Special

Congressman Burnes, of Missouri, speaking for the administration recently, said: "This administration has done more for the Union soldiers than any one of the Republican administrations did, or even tried to do." Here are a few facts hearing upon the subject. Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin, is the only man ever borne upon the pay-rolls of the War Department, who was invited into the Cabinet of President Cleveland. It may be interesting to Wisconsin neo-

ple, and to old soldiers everywhere to read what he has done for the Union acidiers. A. B. Huribut, a Pennsylvania soldier in the stamp division of the Postoffice Department, was persecuted for his political opinions until he was obliged to resign. An ex-confederate fills his position. John Jameson, superintendent of the railway mail service, was turned out and a Wisconsin Democrat given his place. A. G. Sharp, chief postoffice inspector, a Union veteran, went out of the department early in '85, and Colonel West, a Mississippi rebel, fills his place. General Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-general, went out in '86 and General Harris, another Mississippi confederate, holds his position. When he became Secretary of the Interior, Col Vilas appointed as chief clerk of his new department, a Tennessee confederate, Major Howard, in place of the Union veteran, Major Geo. Lockwood, resigned. And so it goes down the list. There are thirteen ex-confederates holding good positions in the Postoffice Department to-day, appointed by Vilas. This has been done for the Union soldiers by the only soldier in the Cahinet. In the other departments the Union soldiers have been persecuted even more relentlessly. They bave had absolutely no consideration in the matter of position, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires that they shall bave preference in such

matters. John Bosworth, the Drummer-boy of Shiloh, who is well known to all soldiers, was private secretary to Secretary of War Belknap. He remained in the War Department until this administration came into power. He was surrounded by confederates, and refused to hold his tongue in their presence, and was incon-tinently dismissed. He is now one of the editors of the National Tribune, the great soldiers'

paper published here. Hiram W. Love, the gallant fighting major of the Third Iowa Cavalry, camped with his battalion upon a plantation in Mississippi in 1863. Men and horses fed and housed themselves upon the place, and stripped it bare of everything edible. They used whatever the Major considered necessary for the public weal. The estate belonged to a confederate who was in the sunies which were assailing the life of the Nation. But a change came in 1885, wafting the Union party out of administrative power, and sweeping in the hordes of the Confederacy. The owner of the plantation, one Muldrow, was made assistant Secretary of the Interior. Major Love was a clerk in that department, and fast growing old and feeble. Shortly after Muldrow came in Major Love went out. And all this for love of the Union soldiers. And so it has gone on. Union soldiers who held government positions when the Cleveland administration came into power have been ruthlessly cast into outer darkness. But they all feel that when the facte are known the loval North will respond to their call and replace them in the positions the right to which they earned in noble, honorable battle.

General Harrison's Excellent Speeches.

Chicago Tribune. Whether General Harrison shall be elected or not, the speeches which he has made at his home, almost daily since he was nominated, sometimes as many as four in one day, will remain as testimonials of his manliness, dignity, courtesy, and political and intellectual ability. He has now made over sixty speeches, which cover every possible topic of public interest, and every issue involved in the campaign. They have been made to all classes of people, employ-ers and employed, farmers and miners, railroad men and commercial travelers, Irish clubs, German clubs, colored clubs, militia and ex-Union soldiers, school children, firemen, mechanics, and delegations from all over the West. They have poured into Indianapolis by thousands, and have been received in a quiet, unaffected, hearty and hospitable manner that has sent them away thoroughly impressed with the sterling manliness and personal merit of the candi-

It is doubtful whether any presidential candidate was ever so besieged in his home before, and from the present outlook it will continue until November. Thousands more are yet to go to Indianapolis, so that it will be manifestly impossible for him to take the stump and travel from place to place. As the people are bent upon going to see him it keeps him home-locked, which is all the better, perhaps, as it saves him the wear and tear of travel, and at the same time allows the people an apportunity of seeing him in his own home and among his neighbors who know him best. It almost seems impossible that he can say anything more that he has not already said, but each new delegation finds him prepared to receive them in a new, fresh, and entertaining style. He has the rare ability of being able to say exactly the right thing at the right time and in the right place, and of saying it in such a way that he leaves his adversaries no opportunity for adverse criticism. From day to day these speeches have been watched with the hope of finding some fatal slip or some statement which could be utilized for partisan advantage, but in vain. These short, concise, and well-constructed speeches have given the enemy no comfort on the one hand; on the other, they have attached his own party to him all the more devotedly and tenscionsly. There were those who doubted the practical wisdom of his nomination at the time, but there are none now. He has steadily grown in the public estimation by the splendid manner in which he has carried himself, and to-day there is not a faction of the Republican party which is not enthusiastic for him. His campaign is a steady, resistless, onward movement to the White House, and the frantic clamor of the Democratic pational committee to their rank and file for money shows not only that they have heard from Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, but that they recognize the hopelessness of their situation.

Let It Strike at Indianapolis. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The Springfield Republican still believes in "reform." It says: "Reform has reached the head and front of the offending in the Chicago postoffice. The President has appointed Gen. Walter C. Newberry to be postmaster. A little more of this medicine will be thankfully re-ceived by the country. The Indianapolis post-office and other federal offices there are good places for the lig tning to strike," "The head and front of the offending" was putting incompetent political partisans into office in the first

AFTER a sea diet, to prevent boils and aspet acclimation, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.